BASIC NETWORKING COMMANDS IN WINDOWS OPERATING SYSTEM

AIM:

To study the basic commands in windows operating system.

COMMANDS:

1. IPCONFIG:

The IPCONFIG network command provides a comprehensive view of information regarding the IP address configuration of the device we are currently working on.

The IPConfig command also provides us with some variation in the primary command that targets specific system settings or data, which are:

- IPConfig/all Provides primary output with additional information about network adapters.
- IPConfig/renew Used to renew the system's IP address.
- IPConfig/release Removes the system's current IP address.

Syntax: ipconfig

Example: ipconfig, ipconfig/all

```
Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix :
Description : Realtek RTL8822CE 802.11ac PCIe Adapter
Physical Address : F8-54-F6-A0-50-9D
DHCP Enabled : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled : Yes
IPv6 Address : 2409:40f4:1c:2c07:ba2d:286f:acbd:fc92(Preferred)
Temporary IPv6 Address : 2409:40f4:1c:2c07:f936:df0c:5e83:e80f(Preferred)
Link-local IPv6 Address : fe80::ae80:a7c1:d6bf:da69%13(Preferred)
IPv4 Address : 192.168.146.207(Preferred)
Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained : 03 August 2024 10:18:17
Lease Expires : 03 August 2024 11:18:16
Default Gateway : fe80::30fe:aaff:fe4b:6e3a%13
DHCP Server : 192.168.146.132
DHCPV6 IAID : 167269622
DHCPV6 Client DUID : 00-01-00-01-2C-90-E8-08-0C-37-96-AA-3B-F6
DNS Servers : 192.168.146.132
NetBIOS over Tcpip : Enabled
```

2.NSLOOKUP:

The NSLOOKUP command is used to troubleshoot network connectivity issues in the system. Using the nslookup command, we can access the information related to our system's DNS server, i.e., domain name and IP address.

Syntax: nslookup

Example: nslookup www.google.com

```
C:\>nslookup www.google.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.146.132

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.google.com
Addresses: 2404:6800:4007:81b::2004
142.250.182.68
```

3. **HOSTNAME**:

The HOSTNAME command displays the hostname of the system. The hostname command is much easier to use than going into the system settings to search for it.

Syntax: hostname

Example: hostname

```
C:\>hostname
LAPTOP-331M03D4
```

4. PING:

The Ping command is one of the most widely used commands in the prompt tool, as it allows the user to check the connectivity of our system to another host.

This command sends four experimental packets to the destination host to check whether it receives them successfully, if so, then, we can communicate with the destination host. But in case the packets have not been received, that means, no communication can be established with the destination host.

Syntax : ping[destination_host_name.com]

Example: ping www.facebook.com

```
C:\ping www.facebook.com

Pinging star-mini.cl0r.facebook.com [2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de: time=90ms
Reply from 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de: time=96ms
Reply from 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de: time=115ms
Reply from 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de: time=127ms

Ping statistics for 2a03:2880:f137:182:face:b00c:0:25de:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 90ms, Maximum = 127ms, Average = 107ms
```

5. TRACERT:

The TRACERT command is used to trace the route during the transmission of the data packet over to the destination host and also provides us with the "hop" count during transmission.

Using the number of hops and the hop IP address, we can troubleshoot network issues and identify the point of the problem during the transmission of the data packet.

Syntax: tracert IP address

Example: tracert www.google.com

```
C:\>tracert www.google.com

Tracing route to www.google.com [2404:6800:4007:821::2004]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

1 67 ms 2 ms 1 ms 2409:406f4:1c:2c07::a7
2 101 ms 96 ms 78 ms 2405:200:5218:21:3924:0:3:17
3 258 ms 100 ms 100 ms 2405:200:5218:21:3924:0:3:17
3 258 ms 100 ms 100 ms 2405:200:5218:21:3925::ff08
4 274 ms 82 ms 166 ms 2405:200:801:900::15fe
5 * * * * * Request timed out.
6 * * * * Request timed out.
7 150 ms 200 ms 204 ms 2001:4860:1:1:170
8 134 ms 75 ms 101 ms 2001:4860:1:1:170
9 218 ms 100 ms 100 ms 2404:6800:8105:1
10 220 ms 101 ms 101 ms 2001:4860:0:1::2046
11 111 ms 99 ms 199 ms 2001:4860:0:1::5659
12 110 ms 99 ms 103 ms maa05s26-in-x04.1e100.net [2404:6800:4007:821::2004]

Trace complete.
```

6. <u>NETSTAT</u> :

The Netstat command as the name suggests displays an overview of all the network connections in the device. The table shows detail about the connection protocol, address, and the current state of the network. It is used to get the over view of the currently connected networks from our system.

Syntax : netstat

Example: netstat

```
C:\>netstat
Active Connections
                                                       Foreign Address
LAPTOP-331M03D4:49702
LAPTOP-331M03D4:49701
LAPTOP-331M03D4:49704
LAPTOP-331M03D4:49703
              Local Address
                127.0.0.1:49701
                                                                                               ESTABLISHED
               127.0.0.1:49702
127.0.0.1:49703
                                                                                              ESTABLISHED
ESTABLISHED
ESTABLISHED
               127.0.0.1:49704
127.0.0.1:49716
                                                       LAPTOP-331M03D4:49717
                                                                                              ESTABLISHED
                                                       LAPTOP-331M03D4:49716 ESTABLISHED
               192.168.146.207:56381
192.168.146.207:56457
                                                      ec2-54-145-178-4:https
192.168.146.132:domain
192.168.146.132:domain
                                                                                                ESTABLISHED
TIME_WAIT
                192.168.146.207:56458
```

7. ARP(Address Resolution Protocol):

The ARP command is used to access the mapping structure of IP addresses to the MAC address. This provides us with a better understanding of the transmission of packets in the network channel.

Syntax: arp

Example: arp -a

```
C:\>arp -a
Interface: 192.168.146.207 --- 0xd
 Internet Address
                        Physical Address
                                               Type
                        e6-c2-9f-d7-95-a2
  192.168.146.132
                                               dynamic
 static
                                               static
 224.0.0.251
224.0.0.252
239.255.255.250
255.255.255.255
                       01-00-5e-00-00-fb
                                               static
                        01-00-5e-00-00-fc
                                               static
                       01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa
ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
                                               static
                                               static
```

8. <u>SYSTEMINFO</u>:

Using the SYSTEMINFO command, we can access the system's hardware and software details, such as processor data, booting data, Windows version, etc.

Syntax: systeminfo

Example: systeminfo

```
C:\Desysteminfo

Host Name:

OS Name:

Microsoft Windows 11 Home Single Language

OS Warsion:

OS Manufacturer:

Registered Owner:

Registered Own
```

9. **ROUTE**:

Provides the data of routing data packets in the system over the communication channel.

Syntax: route print

Example: route print

RESULT:

Hence, the basic commands in windows operating system are studied.